

The Lacombe Guardian

VOL. I. NO. 11

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1918

\$1.00 PER YEAR

Athabasca is Wiped Out by Fire

Athabasca Landing, Alta., Aug. 5.—The greater part of the business section of Athabasca was destroyed by a fire which broke out at 2:30 a.m. Starting either in the rear of a pool room or in the Grand Union Hotel, the flames rapidly swept up Strathearn street and down Litchfield avenue. The two hotels were laid flat and over thirty business enterprises were totally destroyed. It was only by the means of bucket brigades that the fire was finally checked, as no other protection was available. The city's \$75,000 waterworks would have been completed within a month, but this morning not even an engine was available to aid in fighting the flames. The damage was tremendous and while no definite statement can be made, the general opinion is that a half million dollars will not cover the loss.

Within a half hour of the outbreak of the blaze, the Grand Union Hotel was a solid sheet of flames. Constable Blair received severe burns in waking up the sleeping guests. All escaped, though by the time the last man left the building the walls were sagging and the building collapsed but a little later.

This morning the city council met and formed a relief committee. A hundred people were entirely destitute, while twice as many more could find no place to purchase anything to eat or secure a place to rest. The Dominion Government placed the immigration hall at the disposal of the council, while the merchants who were fortunate enough to save their stocks, offered everything they had to relieve the stricken.

The heaviest single loss was Ike Gagnon, who owned a number of the buildings destroyed. His loss will amount to \$200,000 and there was no insurance on any of this. He stated that he would immediately proceed with the work of rebuilding.

A warehouse owned by the Athabasca Forwarding Co. and filled with goods consigned to the Peace River country was burned to the ground. Nothing was saved. The value of the contents was placed at \$50,000 by the owner of the company, while the building was worth \$5,000.

The insurances, so far as they are known, are as follows:

Athabasca Hotel, \$8,000 on building; Stocker & Co., \$1,000; Call, \$4,000; Grand Union Hotel, \$40,000; Dureck, \$10,000.

Women's Institute Organized

On the afternoon of the 31st a meeting of the ladies of Lacombe district was held in the town hall to discuss the advisability of organizing a county women's society.

After due discussion it was decided by a vote of fifteen to three that an Institute be formed. Ele-

ven of those present at once gave in their names as members and the Institute was partly organized. It is to be hoped that the ladies who did not quite agree as to the name and a few minor details, will give in gracefully and join at the next meeting. The Institute is planned to meet them more than half way.

It is regretted that there was a slight misunderstanding in regard to the dues. The dues are twenty-five cents per year, none of which goes to the government, and membership fees are arranged by each local Institute. The government gives a grant of five dollars per year to each branch in good standing, and expects very soon to furnish them with circulating library books.

The next meeting will be held on Thursday afternoon, August 14, at 3 o'clock, in the town hall, when a permanent place of meeting will be arranged. It is expected that all necessary information will be had hand for this meeting, and every woman in the district is cordially invited to attend.

Local Jottings

Mrs. N. E. Carruthers is visiting friends in Calgary this week.

W. R. Fawcett left last week for a few weeks' visit to his old home at Grand Valley, Ont.

The best ice cream, soft drinks and fruits in season at the Lacombe Candy Kitchen.

Mrs. J. W. Shirkey returned on Thursday from a visit to Edmonton and Birch Lake.

H. M. Trimble has sold his new cottage at Gull Lake to A. A. McGilivray of Calgary, the price being \$1,500.

O. Boode has this week moved his entire stock of new and second hand goods into his new store rooms on Nanton street, just completed.

The Edmonton business men, on their annual excursion, about seventy strong, visited Lacombe Wednesday evening, coming by special train chartered for the trip. They were met at the station by prominent citizens who, in so far as the brief stop would allow, showed the visitors the town.

John Bulger has just received two of the very latest patterns of jeweler's show cases. The frames of solid mahogany and the glass is the finest plate. Unfortunately the plate glass tops of both cases were broken in transit, so that common glass will have to be used for a short time until new plate glass tops can be procured from factory.

The Lacombe creamery, under the management of G. A. Anderson, is one of the establishments to which Lacombe people point with pride. At the present time it is turning out more than three thousand pounds of butter a week and the farmers of the district are drawing from it cheques to the amount of about twelve hundred dollars a week. The results are fully justifying the judgment of the public spirited citizens who a few years ago worked so hard and so faithfully to establish this creamery. Brigandage was reported

Powers Present Ultimatum to U.S.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Complete and authoritative details as to the protest of foreign powers against the inactivities of the United States in protecting foreign subjects in Mexico and as to the reason for the recent summoning of foreign ambassador Wilson from Mexico City were obtained today.

Extreme rejoicing has been observed at the White House and the State department as to the nature and scope of foreign pressure upon this government in relation to Mexico. All that has been publicly known is that representations of some kind were made by France evidently urgent enough in their nature to cause President Wilson to come to Washington forthwith.

Information concerning the action of the European powers which throws more light on the Mexican situation and reveals the fact that drastic action is imminent can now be presented. Officials in Washington have interpreted the foreign protests as meaning that the United States must bring an end to bloodshed and destruction of foreign property in Mexico or the European nations will land armed forces and look after their own interests.

Four French men-of-war are within quick striking distance of Vera Cruz; four German warships are in the Caribbean; several British cruisers are in British waters in the West Indies; two British cruisers are within two days' run of the western Mexican coast; and Italy has despatched several cruisers to points within reach of the Mexican coast.

A conference of ambassadors of the European powers was held in Paris in the middle of May to discuss the Mexican situation. The conference had before them reports from the representatives in Mexico of their respective governments. These reports were in substantial agreement as to the facts. The figures showing the number of subjects of each government residing in Mexico and the amount of money invested in Mexico by the people of each European government were before the conference. It appeared that the joint investments of Europe in Mexico were greatly in excess of the total investment of American money, in Mexico.

Before making representations to the United States, it was decided to send special representatives to Mexico to check up the reports received and also to require the diplomatic representatives in Mexico to send in special reports as to the latest developments and prospects.

The reports of the diplomatic representatives and the special agents were duly made, and the ambassadors re-convened in Paris to consider the report. It was found that affairs in Mexico were in a hopeless condition. Huerta was found to be unable to crush Carranza and Maytorena and the latter were not able to dislodge Huerta. Brigandage was reported

to be rampant throughout the republic.

France therupon formally set forth the state of affairs in Mexico as affecting European interests. It asked the United States to take immediate action to remedy the situation. It intimated that decisive action within thirty days would be highly gratifying.

President Wilson immediately instructed Ambassador Wilson to come to Washington.

Ambassador Wilson did not agree with President Wilson as to the recognition of Huerta. The ambassador held that the best solution of the problem would be to recognize Huerta and thus enable him to borrow money with which to put forces in the field capable of crushing the rebels. The only alternative to this plan was to intervene in his opinion.

President Wilson did not take kindly to the idea of recognizing Huerta under any circumstances and he was particularly opposed to the suggestion that the United States should virtually become a partner with Huerta in crushing the rebels.

The President and Secretary Bryan are casting about for a plan that will bring peace in Mexico without recognition of Huerta and without intervention.

They must decide within a few days whether the United States shall pacify Mexico or whether they shall acquiesce in the landing of armed forces in Mexico by the European governments.

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Gull Lake Items

The weather remains ideal for the cottagers and lake guests, and there is a greater demand for cottages than ever.

Arrangements are being made for the regatta, purses to the amount of several hundred dollars will be offered, and the best line of water sports and contests that has ever been offered in the West, will be put on. Arrangements for handling the large crowds from other points are being made at the hotels and other places, and we look for this to be the first big success of a series of Annual Gull Lake Regattas.

The dance at the Lake View hotel on Saturday night last was well attended, the music furnished by the Gottschlich orchestra was excellent, and a large attendance made a lively scene, appropriate of the occasion.

Mr. Killam registered at Thistle Inn Sunday.

Mr. A. Ericson, of Oakville, spent Monday evening at Thistle Inn, visiting old friends.

B. E. Williams and family attended the dance at Gull Lake Saturday night.

Mr. May, with a party of friends, autod to Banff Monday, August 14th.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Jones, of Calgary are spending a few weeks at their cottage on Walker Point, Gull Lake.

Elias Kitching returned to Lacombe last week after having spent several weeks at Gull Lake.

Calgary, Aug. 6.—Gull Lake has all other summer pleasure spots backed off the map in the judgment of H. D. Mann, attorney, of the law firm of Lent, Jones & MacKay, who has just returned from taking his holidays at the northern resort. Mr. Mann declares that the beauty of the lake resort, the bass fishing, canoeing, swimming and other pleasures the place affords, puts it far ahead of all others in the West in his estimation.—The Albertan.

Birch Lake Items

The Travelers' picnic at Birch Lake on July 25th was a great success, over seven hundred excursionists coming by special train from Edmonton.

Six farm wagons fastened together by chains were drawn from Innisfree to Birch Lake by the large traction engine from D. V. Pringle's ranch.

Mr. Pringle motored out from Edmonton with a party of friends.

One of the young moose for the Travelers' picnic at Birch Lake on July 25th was brought down by Indians from the north a few days before the picnic. The little animal looks much like a young mule.

Birch Lake is becoming a favorite summer resort for Edmonton people.

Edmonton Exhibition Best Ever

From the multiplicity of entries in all departments, the exhibition at Edmonton, which opens on the 11th instant, a record breaking show is indicated.

Among the innovations for the first time in Edmonton, are the Pari-Mutuel machines, ten of which are to be installed.

High class attractions have been engaged to entertain on the platform in front of the grand stand which will take the form of a continuous vaudeville performance during each afternoon, while the racing and judging are going on.

One of the most delightful features of the evenings after the close of the day's programme, will be a magnificent military pageant and tattoo, in which the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders' Band of Vancouver will participate, assisted by local military and civic bands. A brilliant display of fireworks will be the closing event of each evening.

Many new and novel features will be seen on the mid-way, so that portion of the grounds will present a very gay and attractive appearance.

Entries in all sections almost double those of last year, and in many classes triple all former years.

In the matter of numbers, horses of all breeds lead the list.

Between 25 and 50 exhibitors will have entries in the beef and fat cattle classes.

Owing to the unprecedented number of entries this year in the poultry classes, Mr. D. C. Trew of Lindsay, Ontario, has been appointed to assist in judging. The entries have passed the 2,000 mark and a fine class of all breeds of birds will be seen. The chief poultry instructor of the department of agriculture of British Columbia, has entered 100 birds, while F. W. Niessman of Freeport, Illinois, will be among the new faces to be seen for the first time at a Western Canada poultry exhibit. Many prominent poultry raisers of the east and west are also well represented in the poultry and pet stock departments.

There is no doubt but that the action of the directors of Edmonton Exhibition Association in providing for additional swine classes and added money, has attracted an increased number of breeders to the Edmonton show, many of whom are coming here for the first time. W. E. Fees, of Lacombe, will have keen competition in the Yorkshire classes, but will doubtless win out here as he has at other big fairs this season.

The ladies are taking a keen interest this year in the Edmonton prize list and their entries more than double those of last year. More than 200 ladies will be represented in the different departments, such as domestic manufacture, sewing, cooking, dairy, fancy work, knitting, etc. And many are also entering in the poultry and pet stock classes. A few have entered horses in the saddle events and one or two in the racing events.

Taken all in all the prospects are for the greatest exhibition ever seen in Western Canada, with a greater number of high class entries of stock and farm products than heretofore.

Disastrous Fire at Bawlf

Camrose, Aug. 4.—Early Saturday morning a fire originating in the local newspaper office, destroyed a large portion of the business section of Bawlf. The government telephone office, the printing plant and a store were totally destroyed, the loss being estimated at nearly \$30,000, only about half of which was covered by insurance. No lives were lost.

FLEET FOOT
Outing Shoes
For Everybody

THE PERFECT SHOE FOR SUMMER SPORTS
ARE YOUR DEALER.

HE DIDN'T KNOW THE GAME

"He Had He's Never Asked the Question."

An assistant district attorney was conducting a case in the criminal court. A large, rough, shaggy defendant was in the witness chair.

"An' them," said the witness, "we all went down in the alley 'n' shot a few craps."

"All?" asked the attorney, shrugging his eyebrows impressively. "Now, sir, tell us what you did."

"Well?" asked the witness, rolling his eyes.

"Address the jury, sir," thundered the attorney, "and tell them just how many craps."

"Lemme mitten heah," said the witness, smirking. "First thing I know this geman gwine ask me how to drink a sun-wich!"—Argus.

The Grand Manner.

There was a discussion in one of the clubs on the question of whether it would be good form and good taste to remark that in a certain Scottish town the natives, as part of their preparations for a visit to London, used to polish furnishings that they reckoned like half sovereigns.

The one who had volunteered for this, and the party that was then the most foolish express and stammered into King's Cross station one night a two honest purser got out of the glittering furniture a finger longer and was marched into the office of the chief steward in the twilight of the station.

"Beggin' your pardon, sir," he said to the man whose hand he had carried to a rash, "but I think you've made a mistake."

"Not at all, my good fellow, not at all," replied the other gruffly. "I never get less."—Pearson's Weekly.

Joe Ruin!

A darky who had witnessed an exhibition by laymen from the Gladstone News, selected from the people answering his advertisement for room—a ladyboy boasting the name of Mac Kay. That name, even without the lawyer's protestations, convinced him that he had come to a "house, for some."

On arrival his considerable anticipation was increased when he was informed that it was "taken for granted" he would have porridge for breakfast. He was astounded, however, to find the oatmeal cold and without any sugar.

Something approaching a scene occurred when he attempted to the lady that he required the dish brought hot and fresh and without yesterday's embossed paper. With a gesture of despair he turned to the kitchen where on the shelf was a row of bowls containing his weekly supply of pare-decorated porridge!

Our Musical Nerves.

Everybody who has been to the dentist's knows that too often the teeth have nerves connected with them, but, "Your teeth shan't worth mending, doctor."

"Very well, Hahn," said the doctor; "then, of course, I won't have anything to do with them."

"Well, then I charge you 50 cents definitely yet."

"Why, what for?"

"Yer, ten I can't see you do under

day you charged me \$3 for telling me dot don't noddles der water intu me."—Ladies' Home Journal.

**Beauty of Skin
Beauty of Hair****Preserved by Cuticura Soap**

Assisted by an occasional use of Cuticura Ointment. No other emollient does so much for poor complexion, red, rough hands, dandruff, and dry, thin hair.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the United States and Canada. Price 12 cents a bar on the care and treatment of the skin and hair. Cuticura Soap and Ointment, The Cuticura Drug & Cosmetic Co., Corp., Dept. 182, Boston, U. S.

W. N. U. 958

Thrown to the Wolves.

A story of a father's desperate act is throwing his child to the wolves is related by the Astrakhan correspondent of the Vienna "Dorf". A man named Gavrilov, accompanied by his wife and four-year-old child, is stated, was traveling by sledge to Volchuk. Toward dusk, when only a few miles from the town, he suddenly came on a pack of wolves. The man's wife had been telling him that her husband expresses the beasts by flinging the child. This the man at first refused to do, continuing to belabor his horses. At length, seeing that the wolves were gaining on the sledge, he decided to do it. The child, however, the sacrifice was in vain, for the wolves, disregarding the lashing bundle, flew to the attack with renewed fury and at length dragged the peasant from the sledge. When the horses arrived in the town the woman was found lying dead on the snow, shot through the heart, which had not suffered the slightest injury.

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Role That Worked Both Ways.

When he had carefully examined the shield of the German soldier, then turned back, saying, "Your shoes shan't worth mending, doctor."

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Starved Himself to Death.

Hunger strike records were broken some years ago by a Frenchman named Granite, who was arrested for murder in circumstances which left no doubt that he was guilty. He refused to starve himself to death in order to escape the gallows and from the day of his arrest refused to eat, in spite of every effort on the part of the prison authorities, who first tried to force him to eat by putting the most distasteful meat in his bowl, and when that failed attempted forcible feeding. Granite held out for sixty-three days, at the end of which time he died.

A Remained Strong.

"My old mother used to tell me, 'You wanted very regretful.'

"Yes; he had been trying to sell me a bottle of hair tonic for the past fifteen years, and so far I had succeeded in standing him off. Now I shall have to start the battle all over again."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Grave Danger.

"Madam, your pet Kylestone spaniel bit one of the children on the street in the face its morning."

"Our little doggy is a poor little dog. I know none of the children about here have their faces antisepsically washed."—Baltimore American.

Scarce Strings.

Farke-Bildt is certainly tied with his wife's spruce strings. —Lane-Wel, in these days he is lucky if he has a wife with spruce strings.—Life.

Closes.

Bessie Cholle is certainly a peach, but she won't give me an engagement ring. —"Please—Perhaps he's a clingfoot."—Boston Post.

The man who feels certain that he will not succeed is seldom, if ever, mistaken.

For Women Who Work**Abby's**

is the best tonic. It prevents headaches and biliousness by stimulating the liver and digestive organs by natural action.

**Rosy Cheeks**

follow its daily doses. This is the best tonic for the complexion of the lines of age. Bessie's artistic sentidoal feels that it is printed because the character of the letters is bold. Abby's is today entirely dependent upon lithography for its own production of books. Naturally these are very rare. At the bottom of the page is a small area with movable type was set up in Tabriz, and a certain number of books were printed. The effort met with no encouragement, however, and had shortly to be abandoned. The same tactic which makes a Frenchman print his name, the giant kashgari-potatoe impresses the absence of character in a type printed book.

Take a bottle home to-day.

Sold by druggists and stores in Canada

Price 25¢
60¢

MASTODON MAN**What Insects Think of the Monsters of the Human Race**

A scientist recently took a strange photograph of the compound eye of an insect at a magnification of 100 times. When the plate was developed there appeared one hundred and fifty separate distinct photographs of the same object, each of the compound and forty eyes which make up the complex seeing organ of the tiny creature. Some insects have thousand such eyes, while others have but a single eye and see only in black and white, as a class, are able to see.

It is fairly certain that certain wasps, flies, and gnats, depend on their eyesight in finding their way to their nests. They have been observed to study carefully the sticks, stones and leaves of grass which are close to the entrance of their nests.

They have been observed to enter a flight, to hunt up and identify these landmarks before entering, and to have difficulty in locating their nests when at some distance away.

If it is true, then, that they possess clear vision, then the world of the insect is a thing of wonder.

The fly is a mighty forest of curious stems and plants set close together, that even walking is difficult.

Let us now suppose that some insects are capable of seeing objects quite as well as we do. What object is in our range? This is probably the case with such creatures as crickets, who are quick to recognize the slightest sound, even when at some distance away.

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The fly is a mighty forest of curious stems and plants set close together, that even walking is difficult.

Let me think, faver, said Johnny, as he scratched his head in deep thought. It's been a year; I remember. It's not scared, you'll get your quilt all right.

John's father, after pausing a moment, said this queer text followed:

Could you tell me what was this morning a text, Mr. Johnson? he asked and was convulsed to hear the words.

Fear not, the comforter combed his hair.

Whenver I listen to a poor speaker, a physician whom I once heard wading through an acre of jungle swarms with countless millions of creatures, many of them perching upon one another as in a real big jungle of the tropics. Huge monkeys, apes, and field mice, gigantic wild birds, dig nests down to the forest roots where the insects live; to the top of the house, and shoulder for those poor mortals who lived in terror, when the great prehistoric beasts inhabited our land.

As peaceful monstrosities were to men as man to the creatures of the insect world.

He is a frightful creature, a thousand times more terrible than any man. When he comes into a shadow over half a mile of insect land, his two great feet are like grinding millstones, while his mouth never opens but to snap and crash and tear.

He crushes great sections of forest to earth with every step, when at rest comes his footprints in the sand, and there is destruction in his wake.

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The Lacombe Guardian
F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

LEFT CLEAN RECORD

Since the Borden government came to power it has devoted its main energies to three things: The dismissal of Civil Servants to make room for partisan appointees; the probing of all the acts of the Laurier government by a series of commissions in order to try and fasten some scandal to Laurier's name; and the expenditure of vast sums of money to make itself solid in the constituencies.

For nearly two years, every act of the Laurier government during its fifteen years of office has been scrutinized with malignant care. With full command of the records of every department, with a body of high salaried partisans to twist and turn every possible circumstance into evidence against the late government, they have ignominiously failed. The record of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government stands today as clear and worthy of Canada as it did on the day they laid down the reins of office.

During these same two years the record of the Conservative government has been a series of disgraces to Canada. With such deals as the \$375,000 "Homestead" given to a political friend for \$10, the Riding Mountain Reserve attempt, which was only prevented by the vigilance of the Liberals, the Macdonald election scandal, the sale of the Prescott Starch Works to the government, than more suspicion that the armament trust was pumping "patriotism" in large sums into the government forces to secure the expenditure of \$35,000,000 in England, and a long list of other transactions which can only be recorded with grave suspicion.

Had there been any foundation for the loud but vague charges Mr. Borden was continually hurling at the Laurier government, how is it that he has failed to show them up? He has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars of public money in the attempt: the only result has been to add to the fame of the man whom Winston Churchill describes as "That far-sighted Imperial statesman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

TORY PERVERSION

Ever since parliament prorogued the Conservative press and orators have been busily engaged attempting to apologize for the clear gift of \$15,000,000 of public money which Mr. Borden and his government presented to Mackenzie and Mann as a subsidy for the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway.

Even the spendthrift government has found that the long suffering Canadian people have been angered to the point of rebellion against this piece of tactics in favor of their friends "the interests." The word has therefore gone forth that every effort must be made to show that at least the Liberals were as bad as the Tories and that they really did not oppose this donation—and if the facts disagreed with their stories, so much the worse for the facts. From Halifax to Vancouver there has been a series of editorials and articles declaring that the Liberals in parliament favored granting the \$15,000,000 to this pair of supplicants for public help, who have not received more than \$221,000,000

in various ways out of the people's money bags.

Fortunately for the Canadian people, and unfortunately for Mr. Borden and his colleagues, the facts are too plain to admit of much perversions and the people are too intelligent to be fooled all the time. The Bill to confiscate \$15,000,000 of the people's money and hand it over to Mackenzie and Mann was passed in spite of strong Liberal opposition and at the final reading was voted against on four distinct occasions by the Liberals and unanimously supported by Mr. Borden's compatriots following.

After the \$15,000,000 presentation bill had been thoroughly fought in committee, the various Liberal amendments slaughtered by the government or the speaker, it came up for third reading on June 4th, when the Liberal objections were presented one after another, and one after another killed by the brute Tory majority.

Hon. Frank Oliver moved that it be amended so that the grant should be conditional upon the Canadian Northern charging no higher rates on its Western than on its Eastern lines unless it could show the Railway Commission that the increased cost of operation justified higher rates. The Government defeated this by 78-37.

Then Hon. Mr. Cochrane tried to get the third reading once more. It was met with amendment by Mr. E. M. Macdonald to the effect that the grant be conditional upon the company charging no higher rates for traffic between Western Canada and the Atlantic sea-board than is charged for similar service in the United States; such rates all to be subject to the Railway Commission. This amendment, aimed to secure as favorable rates for export via Canada as via the United States, and to place the whole on the same footing as other government aided railways, that is subject to the Railway Commission, was defeated by the government, 80-37.

Hon. G. P. Graham then moved that the granting of this \$15,000,000 be made conditional upon the vesting the Dominion Railway Commission with authority to give other railways running rights over the Canadian Northern through the Rocky Mountain Passes to Vancouver and that the Railway Commission should have the same control over its B.C. lines as it had over other railways. This amendment, especially designed to give relief to Western farmers and shippers and to secure a measure of popular control in return for popular support, was immediately voted down by the same majority as the previous amendment.

Finally Mr. W. M. German moved an amendment that instead of prescribing Mackenzie and Mann with \$15,000,000, the government should loan them this money, as it was proposing to do with the Grand Trunk. This proposition which would have saved the people of Canada \$15,000,000 in cash and still given the use of the money to Mackenzie and Mann was turned down by the government, 82-36.

Four separate times efforts were made by the Liberals to either change this \$15,000,000 gift into a loan, or else attach such conditions to the gift that the people would secure some compensation by way of reduced rates or increased control over better service. Four times Mr. Borden and his followers arose en masse to express their determination that the \$15,

000,000 of the people's taxes should be handed over to Mackenzie and Mann without the slightest condition or return.

If it is good business to get something in return for the people's money then the Liberals are trying to do good business for the people. If it is good business to make huge gifts of the people's money to enormously wealthy railway magnates and refuse to attach the slightest condition thereto (except the understood condition that the recipients shall not forget the financial needs of the government when election times come along), then the Borden government was carrying on good business.

The facts are so clearly blazoned on parliamentary records that when the time comes the people whose money has been so recklessly given away will be easily able to understand and decide the issue. After that decision is given, Canada will return to common sense, and under Liberal government, public money will not be handed out without some commensurate public advantage.

WHAT WILL HE DO NOW

For a year or more now, Premier Borden has been dreaming of an emergency which may overwhelm the British Empire in fury and disaster. For the same period of time he has been trying to sit between the two stools of Nationalism and Imperialism. He was furiously watching the lightning playing around the horizon and listening to the boom of the distant thunder, while at the same time he was carefully watching his Nationalist allies and listening to the boom of the growing tide of resentment against his naval aerobatics.

In despair he finally fled to the Atlantic coast to seek peace. Even there the Naval ghost would not down, and he is reported to be in close cable communications with the British admiralty hoping to find some way by which he can get out of his self-imposed dilemma without following the common sense course proposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Then came "the most unkindest cut of all." Winston Churchill cut the ground from under Mr. Borden's feet and left him derelict indeed, when he declared in the British parliament on July 17th that he knew of nothing in the international situation necessitating an increase in the British Naval programme. And this after Mr. Borden had intimated that the despising British public were hurrying to get together three extra Dreadnaughts to take the place of those he had proposed. It is small wonder that Mr. Borden is reported suffering from sleeplessness and the desire to put off meeting parliament till next year. There will be much to explain when he does face the representatives of the people. All this will be as nothing to the necessity of formulating some permanent policy which will not be a policy of permanent tribute, and yet hold his Nationalist allies.

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P. O. BOX 113

PHONE 31

FRANK VICKERSON

Financial Agent, Real Estate, Insurance, Money to Loan
VICKERSON BLOCK, RAILWAY STREET, LACOMBE

LOANS

Headquarters for Farm Loans.
Company and private funds to loan.

Agent for National Trust Company, Ltd., and
Netherlands Transatlantic Mortgage Company.

INSURANCE

Fire Insurance Placed on farm and town buildings and contents at lowest possible rates. Agent for the Quebec Fire Assurance Co., the German American Insurance Co., the Central Canada Insurance Co., the Acadia Fire Insurance Co., and the American Central Insurance Co.

FARM AND TOWN PROPERTY BOUGHT AND SOLD

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JAMES LEDGERWOOD, late of the village of Cranmer in the Province of Alberta, Farmer, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the late James Ledgerwood, deceased, who died on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1912, are required to send to John Proudfoot, at the post-office Lacombe, or to the undersigned, Solicitor for the said John Proudfoot on or before the 26th day of September, 1913, a full statement of their claims and of any securities held by them, duly verified, and that after that date the said John Proudfoot will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been filed with the said John Proudfoot, the Executor of the said estate.

Dated at Lacombe this 6th day of August, 1913.

JOHN PROUDFOOT,
Executor of the estate of
James Proudfoot, Deceased.

EDWIN H. JONES,
Solicitor for said Executor

CANADIAN PACIFIC

**Edmonton
Exhibition**

August 11-16, 1913

SPECIAL FARES

Going dates August 9-15
Return limit August 19

R. DAWSON,
Dist. Passenger Agent,
Calgary.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN

Easy rates and terms of repayment
No delay, no publicity. See

JOHN McKENTY

Day Block Lacombe

**LACOMBE DRUG CO.
LIMITED**

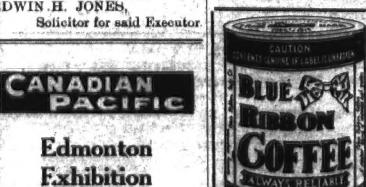
Headquarters for Base Ball Goods,
Kodaks and Sporting Goods

We carry a full line of Toilet Articles,
Perfumes and Candies

Lacombe Drug Co. Ltd.

BARNETT AVE.

LACOMBE, Alta.



Blue



Ribbon

COFFEE and BAKING POWDER

Blue Ribbon, the name signifies all that is best. Always ask for Blue Ribbon Coffee, Baking Powder, Tea, Spices, Jelly Powders, Extracts. They will give perfect satisfaction.

**Lacombe
Boarding House**
Rates: \$1.00 per Day
Per Week \$6.00
Home Cooking Home Comforts
Mrs. J. M. Williams, Prop.
Opp. Lacombe Feed Mills

PRAIRIE FARMERS AND FACTORIES

Are Mutually Helpful and Will Contribute to the Welfare of the Country

In an address before the Canadian Credit Men's Association at Winnipeg Mr. R. R. Part, M.A., expressed points of much interest to the whole Canadian West. His remarks may be digested as follows:

There is a dual development under way in the West. Canada that bodes well for our sound progress. Movements towards diversified agricultural and industrial production are now characteristic of rural and urban development, respectively throughout the West. And the movements are correlated more closely than appears at a casual glance.

Takes, for instance, the relation between the cereal milling industry and animal husbandry. Partly, no doubt, to take advantage of the Panama route, and partly on account of the cheapness of power (which, in milling is of relatively greater importance than in industries requiring more manual operations), the milling and packing companies are gradually making Southern Alberta an industrial territory of importance.

Now glance at what this means to diversified agriculture, as well as to the revival of ranching over less fertile districts. In the first place, the upgrowth of industrial centres supports ready and profitable markets for the varied products of the land. Producers too perishable for long shipment will find ready sales close at hand. Then, the available by-products from cereal mills should do much in re-establishing and expanding the live stock and dairying industries throughout the West. Lately, the provincial governments, the railroads and the packers have turned their hands in a systematic effort towards the upbuilding of the live stock industry. The increased interest along these lines is having a salutary effect already upon the financial condition of the Western farmer. The manager of a large loaning institution not long ago remarked that he could always tell when any district began to go to market farming by the increased promptness of the company's collections throughout the locality.

As to manufacturing, during the five years from 1905 to 1910, the three prairie provinces more than doubled the annual value of their industrial output, the record for 1910 being \$77,000,000. That the annual total now runs well up to the \$100,000,000 mark affords of small doubt.

FACTORIES BUSY ALL OVER COUNTRY

Reason for Cheer in Industrial Conditions Despite Tightness of Money All Over the World

Money may be tight owing to world conditions, the stock market may be slumping, town lots may not be as saleable as they were, but Canadian factories are busy, labor is fully employed; and, as an acute observer has said, thousands of Eastern Canadian workers "are getting overtime cheques in their pay envelopes."

As president of the Dominion Steel Corporation, Mr. J. H. Plummer speaks of trade conditions quite optimistically. A British steel manufacturing firm is to establish a plant at Longueuil, and a writer for Industrial Canada, who recently made a tour of investigation throughout Western Ontario, tells of a satisfactory state of affairs in all the important manufacturing towns and cities in that part of the Province. "Everything is growth, development, confidence in the future."

Men of the business world visited the exhibition timber of timbermen and additions were rising rapidly. Factories, long established and prosperous, were installing new machinery. The signs "Help Wanted" were numerous. Provisions of loaded freight cars were moving out of switches. Many manufacturers stated that they could not keep up to their orders. There seemed to be no idle men anywhere. No strikes were encountered. Manufacturing suburbs full of workmen's homes were appearing in places where the hay fields rustled a few years ago. Good homes they were, too, and walking among them one was forced to wonder if there were any poor."

In Hamilton, the third manufacturing centre in the Dominion, thirteen factories are being extended and six new factories erected. In Galt, "the little Birmingham of Canada," the capacity of several of the largest existing plants is being enlarged at considerable expense to keep up with the demands from a growing market.

Alberta's Swine Crop Worth \$8,000,000

With 118,000 hogs shipped from C.P.R. points in Alberta for the first six months of the present year, as against 72,000 for the highest twelve months of any previous year, Alberta is forging to the front as a hog raising centre at a remarkable rate. It is estimated that the shipments for the last six months of 1913 will be even greater than those for the half year ending June 30 a.t., and that over 300,000 hogs will be shipped out of this province over the C.P.R. system this year.

And the C.P.R. cattle shipments are also increasing, and will continue to increase during the next year or two. During 1912 several thousand head of breeding cattle were brought into the province. At one of the 125 cattle shipping stations on the Alberta division of the C.P.R. 12,000 head were shipped in, while everyone of the 125 shipping stations also brought in a number of breeding cattle ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand head each. It will be about two years before these shipments can begin to affect the export market to any great extent, but after two years an immense increase can be looked for.

These figures do not take into consideration the shipments that have been made over other lines of railroads. They are merely the C.P.R. figures so that about 500,000 hogs will be shipped out of Alberta this year all told. The market value of the swine crop for the year will be close to \$8,000,000.

"We will handle 300,000 hogs this year," said H. C. McMullen, the veteran live stock agent of the C.P.R. yesterday. "The increase for the first six months over our lines has been remarkable. Our largest fall year in the past was 72,000 hogs, but for the six months ending June 30 we shipped out 118,000 hogs, and expect to do even better than this for the remaining six months of the year."

Mr. McMullen also gave out the figures regarding the shipping in of breeding cattle, and says that in the next two years Alberta will make a remarkable showing with its cattle shipments.

"Mixed farming is being gone in for to a much greater extent than formerly," he said, "and farmers who were only wheat growers in the past are now going in for cattle and hog raising. The value

of their move is to Alberta can hardly be calculated at the present time, but it is safe to say that it will place this province far to the front as a stock-raising and mixed-farming centre in the next few years."

Protest Against Tight Skirts

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 4—Declaring the present styles in women's dresses are not fit for modest gentlewomen, and that the women who refuse to wear tight skirts are obliged to do without new garments, the Fourth District of the Federation of Woman's Clubs has started a dress reform which it is proposed to make nation-wide. The headquarters for the Fourth district are in St. Paul.

During the coming week the board will write to every manufacturer and buyer of ready-made clothing for women, and to every manufacturer and publisher of dress patterns, making an appeal for modification of the present styles.

The letter to be sent to the style creators reads:

"The executive board of the Fourth District of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs, at the request of a number of women, ask that, beginning with the next season, there be furnished some very attractive, up-to-date garments where the width at the bottom of the skirt shall be two yards for a woman of 36-inch bust measure, well proportioned, not drawing tight across the form at any part, and reaching to within three inches of the shoe; other sizes in proportion."

Many women, under protest, have been obliged to use the present styles of ready-made clothing but very many have informed us that they have done without new garments rather than buy such as have been offered during the past few months.

We ask for some different styles for modest gentlewomen from those suited to demi-mondaine."

Stettler To Get Natural Gas

Stettler, Alta., Aug. 2.—Last night a deputation consisting of Major Stewart and Mr. F. Fitchett of Calgary, interviewed the Stettler town council with a view to acquiring a franchise to prospect for and operate gas wells within the town limits. A provisional agreement was submitted to the council and subject to alterations to one year.

The promoters will be granted a ten years' franchise and undertake to commence operations within one year.

Edmonton Exhibition

Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, '13

**Good Races
Good Show of Live Stock
Good Programme and
Free Attractions
Kline Shows on the Mid-Way
Military Tattoo
Fireworks**

EXHIBITS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO EVERYONE

**BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS
BIG CROWD - GOOD MUSIC**

72nd SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS BAND IN ATTENDANCE

Be sure to see the large exhibit of paintings loaned by the Ontario Society of Artists

BIGGEST DOG SHOW IN THE WEST

Special Excursion Rates on all Railroads
A. B. CAMPBELL, Pres. W. J. STARK, Mgr.

REASON No. 4

Why Lacombe?

LA COMBE will be the largest city between Calgary and Edmonton and between Saskatoon and Prince Rupert.

BECAUSE of its railways built and in the building which stretch out in nearly a score of directions, and

BECAUSE it will become the terminal point for at least two of these, and

BECAUSE Lacombe will be the coal city of the C.N.R. from where they will store and distribute steam coal over their whole system which in itself will employ many men, and

BECAUSE of cheap power, low cost of living, manufacturing, shipping, healthful and pleasing climatic conditions, and

BECAUSE Lacombe has the best soil in the whole west, having been awarded two first prizes for oats at the International Dry Farming Congress open to the world.

YES, TWICE we have BEATEN THE WORLD in oats, producing 132 bush. and 15 lbs to the acre weighing 49 lbs to the bushel, and these right from the field and not hand picked.

Everything says LACOMBE.

The Hotson Land Co.



THE CUSHMAN BINDER ENGINE

We have the agency for Lacombe District for the CUSHMAN GASOLINE ENGINES.

The 4-H.P. Cushman Engine is a 4-Cycle Engine and can be attached to any kind of a binder. Horses simply pull binder—Engine does the rest. This engine has the power for all general farm work such as Chopping, Sawing, Pumping, etc., and is a useful engine the year round.

Please keep in mind that we can make HARNESS to order as well as repair work on Harnesses.

We solicit your Patronage and will do our best to please

H. L. BROWN

The Pioneer Meat Market

COLE & SLATER, Proprietors

LOOK!

At a ridiculously cheap price I have bought the entire New & Second Hand Stock of G. Johnson, Hotson Block, and must clear the whole stock out before moving into the new premises, across the street. In order to do so I will sell much below the regular wholesale prices the entire stock, consisting of —

Second Hand Goods, Boots & Shoes, Men's and Children's Clothing, Underwear, Men's Hats and Shirts, Musical Instruments, etc.

I will be pleased to see all my old customers this week as I have the biggest bargains ever offered in Lacombe.

O. BOODE

SAM LOUIE'S LAUNDRY

Work called for and delivered
All work guaranteed.
Prices right.

Railway St., Opp. Depot

Lacombe Wholesale Liquor House

A large stock of the very best of everything in the wholesale liquor line.

F. L. SMITH, Ltd.

TAYLOR Boarding House

A clean home-like House with home comforts

One minute walk from Depot

Dining Room equal to the Best

\$1.25 per Day \$6 per Week

Mrs. J. TAYLOR, Prop.

for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 60 acres, solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$500 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside on the homestead or pre-empt six months in each of three years. A homesteader may occupy land in certain districts (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead rights may enter a pre-emption entry for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$500 per acre. **Duties.**—Must reside six months in each of the three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$500.00.

W. W. O'BYRNE,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

THE LACOMBE GUARDIAN

My Platonic Friend

Or Was It Above Earthly Love?

By F. A. MITCHEL

There is something pleasing in light reported youth on the threshold of manhood or womanhood, all unconscious of the vicissitudes that seek her to both a person I met during a sojourn to Rome. He was about twenty years old, tall, lithesome and handsome as Adonis. Indeed, I never looked at him that he did not remind me of the statue of the Apollo Belvedere in the Vatican gallery. He gave the impression the statue gives—that he was about to spring off into space.

I first saw him in the gardens on the Palatine Hill, where he was resting in the great leant of the fountain, splashing the water with a light cane with childlike interest. I have compared him to a statue; perhaps a better companion would be one on the Capitoline Hill, the Faun. While he had the lightness of his former, he had the relaxed, carefree, easy manner of the latter. On the opposite side of the basin from him, and he suddenly looked up to take me unaware.

He said that my whole soul went out of him, not exactly as a woman's would go out in seeking a mate, but in the spirit of another; for I was twenty-five years old, and my idea of the man I would marry was some one older, more massive.

Though my stay at the fountain was but for a few hours, though no word was exchanged between us, it nevertheless left me that two hundred spirits had met and mingled. There is a certain kind of meeting between a boy and a girl a few years older than himself; that may well fit into his mind. The young man, however, who I met, was like him—indicating "I like you." I could understand how he skimming along the surface of the waters of life like a young bird, would find a com-



"WE SURELY LOOKED UP TO TAKE ME UNAWARE."

position in a woman four or five years his senior more readily than in a young girl more like himself. And so I thought about him a great deal and while I was writing another, for I who am a writer, for I who am a writer, for I who am a writer,

But, though I met him again and again, there was no way for me to make his acquaintance except by speaking to him without an introduction. I would not have hesitated to do so except that a certain wheel, so much a part of our social mechanism, I feared to give him an incorrect idea of my status. As for him, doubtless he would have considered addressing me without being duly presented an insult. I presumed he was an Italian, though I could not tell him so.

He was walking on the Janiculum, a hill on the same side of the Tiber with St. Peter's, where the land is devoid of buildings and has something of the sylvan appearance about ancient Rome, when, leaning against a tree, I saw him. He was a man who so often I had taken a picture of him. He had taken a picture of him similar to that of the statue of the Faun in the gallery on the Capitoline hill. For a moment my fancy ran away with me, and I went back in imagination 2,000 years, when fauns and satyrs, the creatures were wont to inhabit the green hills. On seeing me a pleased expression came over his face—not a smile nor a look of recognition, but simply a sudden ripple of pleasure like a sunny pool stirred by a light breeze.

Our party took its turn, leaving the young man behind. We descended the hill toward St. Peter's, which stood out white against the green hills and a little below us, and on reaching the Tiber took a car to our hotel.

One day in company with a friend I took a motor ride across the Campagna to Frascati, a village in the direction of Alba Longa, from which tradition says, came the people who first settled Rome. While taking some refreshments at the hotel another car came, and I saw my friend disappear

from the outside seats. I lost him in the crowd, but when my companion, a woman, and I were climbing the hill back of the hotel, turning, I saw him following us. We wondered about in the country, and I noticed that he never lost sight of us until we had descended.

On returning to Rome, having told what we had done, we were informed that we had taken a great risk. Just beyond where we had gone is a town called Alba, the name of which we can estimate. That for the first time the reason for our being shadowed by the young man was a possible need of protection.

One morning I met with a surprise. I was in a pensione on the fifth floor of a building on the Janiculum hill. The floors beneath were occupied for different purposes—studios, studios, music rooms, and the like. I usually descended and ascended by elevator. But on this occasion I walked down the stairs. Coming up between the second and third floors whom should I meet but my young friend. My look of surprise was met by the same expressive expression I had seen in his face before. I wished to talk him into it again, but he had left. I wanted him, but he gave me no opportunity, bounding up the stairs so lightly as to seem to be made of air.

I wondered if I had been followed, and, in order to find out, I began to walk down the stairs again to meet him when he came up. I did not have to make many such trips before I saw a door opened. He came out and descended the staircase directly ahead of me. This time he did not see me. He was in haste and did not look back.

Determined to open an acquaintance with him, I resolved that the next time I met him I would drop something. He would pick it up, hand it to me. I would thank him, not but in this way the young man could be sure it would be bridged.

An opportunity soon presented itself. Entering the building in which I lived, I saw him coming on the street. Instead of taking the elevator, I walked upstairs, and when I heard a footstep behind me I purposely dropped my coat.

Then I heard the corner behind me mounting two steps at a time, and, pressing a voice beside me said:

"Signorina!"

Then I saw my friend was handing me a note. I said: "Thank you very much," whereupon he shook his head mournfully, indicating that he did not understand me. I knew enough Italian to say "Grazie" (thanks) and moved on, but the disappointment in his face was evident.

The next day the first and last words spoke between us. I saw him once more. I had made an engagement to go on one of the many excursions in the environs of Rome, and the only way to travel was by rail. I was making. I descended in the elevator, and when I reached the ground floor, hearing a step on the staircase, I turned and saw my friend coming down. He was dressed in a dark suit, his coat buttoned close up, contrasting his shirt bosom and even his white collar. He raised his hat and smiled—not a sad smile such as I would have expected had I known the arrond on which he was going, but the smile of one who had yet less reason to smile than ever on that particular walk than the certainty of breaking through to destruction at last. Indeed, he seemed light hearted as a boy.

Soon after this, yielding to my desire to know him, I asked my old master, who was still in Rome, to write to him and give me on a bit of paper in Italian some sentences to hand him when I should next meet him. I kept this paper with me always and never went out or entered that building with the intent to hand it to him should I meet him.

A week passed, and, though I entered and went out, climbing and descending the stairs, I did not see him. Then one day I received a letter through which they consented to annex themselves to the Domaine of Caesar. It was a section of the empire of which I was in communication with the outer world during the winter.

Danger is little delayed now, at least it used to be, a serious alarm.

Prince Edward Island is ice-bound for about four months in the year, and during that time the Island is cut off from the mainland.

One of the conditions on

which they consented to annex them-

selves to the Domaine of Caesar was

that they should be allowed to keep

the right to self-government.

That is not quite a pleasure trip, however, may be gathered from the following:

"Friend—go to Quebec. If I

do not receive the letter, if I

do not send it to you by my second, who

has instructions to do so, it is said that

you will receive that letter, for it

does not seem to me that I can ever die

without leaving a mark on the world.

Now get out of that building,

and go to the station, and get a train

for Montreal, and get a boat

for Quebec, and get a boat

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A good shoe is closer to you than a brother. It upholds you under all circumstances, and is true to you until the end of its life.

That is a GOOD shoe!

Like a real friend, it never gives you pain, nor are you ever ashamed to be seen in its company.

On a basis that a man is known by the company he keeps, the good shoe recommends you on many an important occasion.

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If you wear "INVICTUS SHOES" you know what meaning there is in this shoe friendship.

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LACOMBE BRANCH

A. BELCHER, Mgr.

LACOMBE, ALTA.

Local Jottings

For the choicest candies, made in Lacombe, go to the Lacombe Candy Kitchen.

Cecil Drader, of Victoria, arrived on Monday for a visit with relatives in this district.

It is reported that the town of Castor has struck a good flow of natural gas, 660,000 feet per day being the figure given.

C. E. Morris and family left on Wednesday for the old home on Prince Edward Island, where they expect to reside in future.

Dr. Collier has purchased the Gilmer cottage at Gull Lake, the reported price being \$1,700. The doctor and family moved out Wednesday for their summer outing.

The August "Rod and Gun" contains an article of local interest from the pen of L. B. Miller, being descriptive of a trip through the big game country of Western Alberta, in which the well-known mountain guide, Fred Stevens, and Chas. Raymond participated.

Among the Lacombe people who attended the "Blue Nose" picnic at Red Deer last week, the report includes the following: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Morris, Alex Frizzell, and family, Dr. and Mrs. Hynes, W. N. Morrison, Mr. Nickerson, Miss Harper, Miss Collings, Mrs. Jas. Walters.

We have received several inquiries regarding the game season. The duck season opens August 23.

The season for prairie chicken and partridge is October 1 to 31. Deer season is from November 1 to December 15. Every hunter must obtain provincial license.

Fine Diamond Engagement Ring \$30.00

A diamond is the hardest substance in the world. Nothing will scratch it. It is very hard to break even with a hammer. No cords will affect it. It can be made red hot and will come out just as bright as before.

Yet some diamonds are worth more than others. A diamond is valued for its whiteness and beauty, also freedom from small imperfections such as marks and flaws.

I have been 15 years at the business and I do not handle anything but fine quality stones.

The one mentioned above is a nice large brilliant stone in 14k gold setting and a beauty for the money.

**JOHN BULGER
Jeweler**

Phone 55 Lacombe

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550 ft. to the lb., per lb. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
600 ft. to the lb., per lb. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

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Wilson & Mortimer

160 acres near Gull Lake and 16 miles from Ponoka, unimproved. Price \$10,700, cash.

160 acres 1 mile from Forshee, all fenced, well and creek, 20 acres cultivated, good house, small stable. Price \$2,200. Terms \$600 cash and balance arranged.

Small house and 4 lots in Lacombe for sale or trade. Cottages and lots for sale at Manhattan Beach, Gull Lake, good terms.

Small cottage, lot with good sandy beach at Brownlow's Landing, Gull Lake, price \$625. Terms.

Hail Insurance from 6 per cent

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